



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10.

The cigar makers' strike in Cincinnati has terminated. How? By the employers agreeing to discharge all the female operatives. As the world and even many systems of religion are conducted entirely upon selfish motives we must look upon such motives as natural and not criticize them too harshly, but we cannot help thinking that the trades unions, in their utter disregard for any and everything but the individual interests of their own members are running selfishness in the ground and making it ridiculous. They must not only fix their own wages and prevent boys learning trades, but now demand that women, anxious to make an honest living, shall not be allowed that poor right. The worst of it is that to some cases, as in the one alluded to, their demands are being granted. Boys without trades, women with none to work for them and not allowed to work for themselves, a feeble government, eluded laws, a factious populace, luxurious shoddies, hard times, and all the maladies of sinking States, bode no good to the Republic. The enemies of free institutions are happy in the anticipation of the fruition of their hopes, with, we fear, too much reason, unless the people of the country manifest at every opportunity that shall hereafter present itself their fixed and determined resolution to snatch the reins of government, as soon as possible from the hands of those who have driven it to the very ragged edge of national ruin.

In relation to the effort now being made to effect a satisfactory compromise with the creditors of this city the Richmond Dispatch of this morning says:—

"Alexandria is in trouble, and wants to 'adjust' by settling her debt. A committee of the Council proposes that the debt of the city be scaled down to fifty cents in the dollar, which the committee believe there is no one in Alexandria who would be unwilling to help to pay. The committee propose that a law be passed by the Virginia Legislature to assist in carrying out the plan—the law to provide for securing the bondholders six per cent. upon the scaled debt, and making the coupons upon the bonds receivable in taxes and dues to the city. The debt of the city is \$1,155,249. Less the sinking fund it is \$1,058,349.93. The half of the debt would be \$529,174.95, and the Alexandrians think they can manage that. It is to be hoped they can."

We were informed this morning by Auditor Brockett that the holders of more than one-half of the city's indebtedness have already signified their willingness to accept the terms proposed, and that there is a strong probability that those who hold the remainder, and but few exceptions, will do likewise as soon as they can be heard from.

Mr. Reagan has taken the totally unnecessary trouble to narrate the particulars of the capture of Mr. Jefferson Davis—of which historical event he was an eye witness—for the purpose of denying the absurdly ridiculous story that when Mr. Davis was captured he was dressed in woman's clothing. Nobody for whose opinions Mr. Davis, or any of Mr. Davis's friends care the worth of a mill, nor any one else who would accept the evidence of honorable gentlemen in preference to that of irresponsible bunnies ever believed the story, but if it were true as gospel it would not lessen Mr. Davis in the opinion of any sensible man, for such an attempt would have been perfectly justifiable, and a man would have been justified in resorting to even a more questionable mode to avoid capture by such a gang as that into whose hands he had the misfortune to fall. But how different it was with Mr. Lincoln, who, as is known to men of all parties, asked into the capital of the country over whose destinies he was to preside, not as the President entitled to his position, but disguised by the dress he wore and bearing a false name.

The next Congress will be asked by a numerously signed petition to abolish the office of Presidency, and place the Government in the hands of a Council of State, composed of seven members, four to be elected by the House and three by the Senate, from members of their respective Houses for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the House electing him, and all to have the rights of members. The events of the current year have done more than those of the century that preceded it to induce the people to desire a change in the form of Government, but of all the numerous alterations proposed the one alluded to above deserves the least notice.

Foreign News.

The funeral of M. Thiers took place in Paris on Saturday with imposing ceremonies, and without any political manifestations either by the immense throng in the streets or in the language of the distinguished orators who pronounced eulogies on the deceased.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have sailed for Rio Janeiro.

The Turkish Legation has settled the question about Osman Pasha by stating that he was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parentage.

John Brown's Jailor Kills an Assassin.

Mr. JACKSON, Va., Sept. 10.—An unfortunate occurrence has transpired at Orkney. A man by the name of Johnson for some reason attacked Capt. John Avis, who will be remembered by Virginians as the jailor of John Brown, and who helped that murderer off to eternity. Capt. Avis in defending himself inflicted wounds upon Johnson which resulted in his death yesterday morning.

Samuel Humphrey, alias John Leary, locomotive fireman, has been arrested and taken to Reading, Pa., by the Chief of Police of that city, charged with firing the bridge at that point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad during the railroad riots. He is one of the three leading incendiaries for whose apprehension a reward of \$5,000 was offered soon after the riots.

The Eastern War.

The Turkish account of the Russian capture of Lovatz says that it was effected by a force of forty thousand Russians opposed to seven thousand Turks. It is now said that the accounts of the fighting sent from Bucharest turn out to be pure fiction. The nine assaults of the Turks existed only in some Romanian imagination, for it is ascertained that the Turks never attacked at all. Nor is the Russian success of such proportions as at first represented. Lovatz is only important as covering the roads to Trajan and Selvia. The reports of continued fighting in the direction of Lovatz and Plevna indicate that the Russians are trying to finish with Osman Pasha before it becomes necessary to meet the advances of Mehmet Ali Pasha. The Russian army has been greatly weakened, and Mehmet Ali is threatening the Russian line of communication with Tirova while Ahmed Azot Pasha threatens the Danube bridges at Pyrgor and Sistova. Osman Pasha has been dispatched to recapture Lovatz, and a skirmish of four hours is reported, in which the Turks were victorious. Another battle is reported as commencing on Friday at Plevna. The latest dispatches report that the whole Russian Rutenburg army has taken up fresh and less extended positions. An attack on Plevna was commenced on Friday, the Russians having created a battery during the previous night on the heights surrounding the Turkish fortifications. The cannonading was continued during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The Turkish wing occupied the heights to the south of the town, and the centre and right advanced to this twelve or fifteen hundred yards of the Turkish fortifications. A general assault was to be made yesterday, the result of which has not been received. It is reported that as soon as there is a decisive action at Plevna, whether victory or defeat, the Czar, Czarowitch and Grand Duke Vladimir will return to St. Petersburg, and the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis and the Prince of Leuchtenburg will remain at the seat of war.

The London Times' Ostrook correspondent shows that the surrender of Nicols was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadel. The ammunition of the garrison was also failing, as evidenced by their feeble reply to the bombardment. The garrison, which was originally 400 strong, lost 200 during the siege in killed and prisoners.

The London Daily News' correspondent gives the number of Russian troops investing Plevna at one hundred thousand, including thirty-two thousand Romanians. There are two hundred and fifty guns, including siege artillery.

The Manchester Examiner publishes a dispatch of 6 o'clock last evening, announcing that yesterday morning an attack on all sides of Plevna was commenced and was continued throughout the day. By 6 o'clock in the evening the town of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians, and the Turks were in full retreat in great disorder. The losses are enormous, but details have not yet been received.

Accounts from the Asiatic campaign state that the Russians are on the defensive, and bringing out artillery to defend the camp at Biliervan.

A Renter telegram from Vienna says a dispatch received there from Cetinje asserts that Nicols has capitulated.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Times has the following: "The Russians, who seem to have thought little of any danger which might threaten them from Rutenburg and Rastard, are it appears, beginning to take a different view. We hear from Bucharest that all reinforcements passing through there are directed down in great haste towards Gurgova, to cross over the bridge at Cragos. The first detachment of the Guards corps and a division of the Wilna army corps have taken that direction."

The Times' Ostro special says: The future movements of the Montenegrin army are uncertain, no definite plan of campaign having been decided upon. According to the latest news the Albanian tribes waited for the capture of Nicols to rise. It is probable the movements in that direction may influence the plan of campaign.

The Times' Vienna special says: The reports in Belgrade that Germany is making Serbia to participate in the war are discredited here.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Guardian dated Sunday, Sept. 9, says: "There was serious fighting on Thursday. The right of the Russian army under Nijbo Pasha, was engaged all day. The losses were many on both sides. The Russians retreated to the upper Lom. The Russian army has passed the Lom and now occupies Abava. In consequence Popko and the whole region between Karasun and Osman Bazar was hurriedly evacuated by the Russians on Friday. They took the direction of Biela. The field of battle now lies between Biela and Abava. There have been heavy rains."

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A telegram received here from Constantinople reports that the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army has passed north of the Balkans.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Adrianople to the Standard says: "Large forces are passing through here to take up a position between Sofia and the Serbian frontier."

Tramps.

A Columbia (Penn.) dispatch says the vigilants are organizing against tramps who are bold, numerous and troublesome. At Gray-bill's woods, near Lancaster, recently, nearly one hundred outlaws raided a farmer. He tried unsuccessfully to drive them off. Policemen and citizens from Lancaster went to their aid, when the tramps opened fire with pistols. The police charged when the tramps were retreating, but were fatally hurt. Further along the Pennsylvania Railroad the tramps boarded a freight train and threatened to take possession. Detectives from Columbia hastened to the scene and captured the outlaws who subsequently broke jail. Milton Gramm, a prominent citizen of Danncannon, was robbed and killed by two tramps as he left the train at Maryville recently. Tramps wrecked a freight train recently between Malvern and Fraziers and attempted to plunder the car. During the fight with the train hands one of the latter, Wm. Conners, was killed. The authorities at Westchester sent assistance and two outlaws were captured. Detectives have discovered that notorious city criminals are traveling disguised as tramps.

Hanging.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., September 10.—Thomas Francis Curley, who murdered Mary Ann Whitley, was hanged this morning in the corridor of the prison in the presence of about two hundred people, including the officials. The party assembled at ten o'clock, and five minutes later the prisoner was brought out and placed on the scaffold. After the services of the Catholic Church had dropped at 10:14 o'clock fell and death followed almost instantly. The body was allowed to hang twenty-two minutes and was then delivered to the attendant priest. Curley manifested the utmost indifference and coolness, his only remark upon the scaffold being, "Gentlemen, I bid you all good bye."

Frank Leslie has been obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Although some of his publications were not profitable, it was his real estate speculation that brought him to bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at \$250,000. It is said that there will be no interruption of business at his publication office and that his numerous illustrated newspapers and magazines will appear as usual. Mr. Leslie expects to pay all his creditors from the profits of business, as he did after his failure in 1857.

Benjamin Halliwell.

It is idle to speculate as to what the singularly gifted scholar who was yesterday laid to his rest in the Friends' burial ground at Sandy Springs might have been, if he had chosen to become a leader rather than a teacher of men. His career might have been that of a great publicist or jurist if his cultivated tastes had not led him to prefer "the cool, sequestered vale of life." His talents were of the highest order, and if they had been associated with even a moderate amount of ambition his name might have been as conspicuous among statesmen as it is among mathematicians and philanthropists.

But he will be remembered not for what he might have been, but for what he really was. If he did not attain the highest place in the temple of fame, he certainly was the centre of a circle of devoted friends that expanded with his ripening years. His large philanthropy took in the freedman and the Indian, and both will remember him as a wise benefactor. He may be said to be the author of what is now known as the "Indian peace policy," and President Lincoln as well as President Grant frequently sought his advice as to the methods to be pursued in dealing with the emancipated slaves and the untutored savages. In the religious denomination to which he belonged (the Society of Friends) he exercised a commanding influence, and was by common consent regarded as the ablest man in the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

The fair daughters of Maryland have often brought men into the State who have done her great honor, and Mr. Halliwell was one of those who became a Marylander by the accident of marriage. He was born in Pennsylvania, near the city of Philadelphia, in 1799, and was educated at the "West Town Boarding School," quite a celebrated institution in those days, controlled by the Society of Friends. Miss Parquhar, of Montgomery county, sister of Prof. Parquhar, one of the most prominent educators to Maryland, was pupil in the same school, and Mr. Halliwell, after they had passed through the prescribed course of study, both became teachers. Miss Parquhar subsequently returned to her Maryland home; Mr. Halliwell followed, and became Professor of Mathematics in a school at Nair Hill, Montgomery county, established by the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. There could be only one conclusion to such a Quaker romance.—Prof. Halliwell and Miss Parquhar were married. This was about the year 1820. His wife died some eighteen months ago.

Professor Halliwell subsequently founded a boarding school at Alexandria, which he made one of the most famous educational institutions south of Mason and Dixon's line. Many of his pupils were sons of Senators, members of Congress and officers of the army and navy residing in Washington, and others came from the far South, from Mexico, from the West Indies, and even from England. Professor Halliwell's great reputation as a mathematician led many persons who were desirous of having their sons admitted to the West Point Military Academy and to the Naval School at Annapolis to send them to his school to be put through a course of mathematical training. This school continued to flourish and to gain reputation until broken up by the war. Prof. Halliwell retired from its management some years before, and was succeeded by his son, Professor Henry C. Halliwell, and his son-in-law, Hon. Francis Miller, now United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Benjamin Halliwell returned to his farm in Montgomery county, and there he spent the remainder of his days, except that he was for a brief period at the head of the Maryland Agricultural College. While engaged in teaching he frequently delivered lectures upon the natural sciences, which were attended by the elite of Alexandria and Washington, and he kept up a correspondence with the most distinguished scientific men on both sides of the ocean. He published several works upon mathematics and mechanical philosophy, and during his later years he devoted a good deal of his time to the investigation of social and economic questions. He was found of writing Sunday school books, catechisms and instructive stories for the young. Some twenty years ago a druggist in Alexandria made a mistake in compounding a physician's prescription and Prof. Halliwell swallowed a poisonous mixture that came near terminating his life. He never fully recovered from the effects of the poison, although he lived to be seventy-eight years of age. He leaves three children—Prof. Henry C. Halliwell, of Sandy Springs; Mrs. Miller (wife of Hon. Francis Miller) and Benjamin Halliwell, Jr., a merchant in Philadelphia.

The funeral of Mr. Halliwell took place yesterday afternoon at Sandy Springs Meeting House, in Montgomery county, Md., about a mile from the Halliwell homestead. It was the largest funeral in the reception of the oldest citizen of the county, and the assembly was even greater than at any of the quarterly meetings of the Society of Friends at this point, and it is a large district. Nearly two thousand persons were present, including friends and relatives from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington and Baltimore, and many other places.

It was a very solemn occasion, and hundreds were moved to tears. The colored people of the neighborhood especially, who always had a friend in the benevolent Quaker gentleman, were greatly affected. When the body was borne into the meeting house the vast concourse of people arose and after an interval of deep silence moved slowly in procession to take a last look on the benign, strong intellectual face of the deceased. Teen Samuel Townsend, of Baltimore, arose and spoke with all the feeling of a tender friend of the value that the good old man had been to his State and country. He was followed by Rebecca Thomas, a neighbor who knew him well, and who spoke touchingly and beautifully of her departed friend. She spoke of the loss to community and friends of such a man, and encouraged all who hoped for a useful life and a peaceful, happy death to profit by his example. After that, Mr. Townsend, the venerable Mary S. Lippincott, of Worcester, New Jersey, spoke of the coffin and spoke with strong emotion of his care and tenderness as a father, of his worth as a scholar and a citizen. If, said she, he could but look again from out those closed eyes it would be a glance of kindness and love; and if again those lips could speak it would be to utter loving counsel. Dr. Magruder also spoke of the ability, character and usefulness of the deceased. Then, amidst an almost painful silence, in which all present were drawn in closest sympathy with the family, Mrs. Carrie H. Miller, the daughter of Mr. Halliwell, closed the coffin lid after kissing the lips that had never been known to speak harshly or untruthfully. They buried him in the churchyard outside under a great poplar tree standing apart. As the body was lowered a whisper might have been heard, such was the silence pervading the place.

Among the very many there were Samuel Townsend and Eli Lamb of Baltimore; Mr. Boehmacker, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Hon. Francis Miller, Hon. A. B. Davis, and J. H. D. Smoot, E. J. Miller and A. F. Roberts, of Alexandria, and others well known.

As a minister of the Society of Friends, Mr. Halliwell was advanced in his views, but charitable. His self-control was remarkable, and he governed himself to a degree rarely reached. The aim of his life was to find the truth and to do good. He was an intimate personal friend of Henry Clay, and was on familiar terms with most of the great men who figured in Washington thirty or forty years ago.—*Baltimore American.*

A burglar had broken into the residence of Richard B. King, of the South, in a small attack by being with an axe and instantly killed.

The W. & O. R. R. Case.

Before Judge Wellford, on Saturday, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of counsel for plaintiffs in the Washington and Ohio railroad case, made the closing argument. He contended that the company is utterly and hopelessly insolvent, and that its affairs are not being managed to the best advantage, and that McComb and his associates have such an interest in the property as to entitle them to ask for the appointment of a receiver. In the beginning of his remarks, and more than once afterwards, Mr. Bayard referred to Col. Mosby, characterizing plaintiffs as railroad-wreckers and pirates, and repelling the assertion or intimation in severe yet perfectly courteous and dignified terms. He did not use a harsh epithet or get in the least excited, but his condemnation of Col. Mosby's language was quite effective. He turned Col. Mosby's words against Col. Mosby's clients to show that such was the hostile feelings of the officers of the company for plaintiffs that the interests of the latter would not be safe in their hands. Mr. Bayard argued that it was a matter of indifference whether or not the \$240,000 in bonds placed in plaintiffs' hands to secure the advance of \$225,000 be called "collateral." They were placed to secure the advance made; they were plaintiffs' security, and not a dollar of the bonds had been sold. Mr. Bayard stated that his clients would be very glad to have returned them the \$225,000 advanced [if done quickly], and say nothing about the interest. He twitted Col. R. H. Lee with appearing as director of the company, as witness, and as attorney; and, referring to Judge Meredith's statement, said he had intended the Judge of knowledge of facts of the case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's argument Judge Wellford proceeded to announce his views. He regarded the company as insolvent, and believed that the interests of the plaintiffs were sufficient to justify him in asking the intervention of the Court. The bonds held by them, whether rightly or not, called collateral, were, it seemed, the highest sense their security for money advanced. The Judge, however, failed to see any evidence of fault or default on the part of the officers of the road, and he indicated his purpose to allow them to remain in control subject to the orders of the Court during the litigation—that may be necessary to establish the priorities of the several liens and to have a sale of the road, and franchises.

Mr. Bayard objected to the McKee management remaining in charge of the road. As an instance of the hostility of defendants to plaintiffs' rights he again referred to the remarks of Col. Mosby in speaking of McComb & Co., which language Col. Mosby's associates had not disavowed. Mr. Bayard really did not think that plaintiffs' interests would be safe in their hands. As their claims were disputed by the company, the company would be inclined to disregard them, and might give preference to junior ones.

Judge Bates followed Mr. Bayard in a short argument in the same line.

Mr. Barton said that he had information that the treasurer and other officers had not even given bond, and that there was now about \$20,000 in hand.

Judge Wellford said that the officers could be made to operate the road under the supervision of the Court; to deposit all funds above actual current expenses in bank subject to the order of the Court; to make monthly reports to the Court; to be required to give bonds for the performance of their duties, &c.

After some further informal discussion the views expressed by Judge Wellford were acquiesced in—at least, not further opposed—and the lawyers set about drawing up the order.

From the rough draft submitted by counsel Judge Wellford will prepare his order putting the road pending further proceedings into the hands of the present directors as officers of, or responsible to the court. In other words, the officers will be the receivers in all except the name. The order overrules the motion for appointment of a receiver at present, but with leave to the parties to renew it hereafter, if necessary. The treasurer of the company is to give bond in \$10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The president and treasurer are to make an inventory of the debts and resources of the company within thirty days, and file the same with the court. All the money now in hand not required for immediate current expenses now, and all that hereafter accrues, must be deposited in the First National Bank of Alexandria subject to the orders of the court in this case. The president and treasurer are once a month to make a full and particular report to A. Austin Smith, one of the commissioners of this court, and accompany the report with the proper vouchers. Any party may move the court for such order in the cause as he may hereafter regard as necessary.

The status of the bonds held by McComb and others will be matter for future consideration. All the officers of the company can do is to keep the road "alive." They can neither improve nor extend it, nor pay any other than current expenses without the order of the court.

Mr. McComb and all, or nearly all, of the lawyers on both sides left the city Saturday night. Mr. McComb, at the time that he, Oakes Ames, and others, undertook to negotiate the money to build the road from Washington to Ohio, was worth five or six millions; but since then, by investments in Mississippi and Louisiana, has lost large sums.

Oakes A. Ames and Oliver A. Ames, representatives of the deceased Oakes Ames, are expected to appear on Monday.

Col. R. H. Lee, of counsel for the company, is a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of revolutionary fame, and was the reader of the Declaration of Independence at the grand opening of the Centennial July 4th, 1876.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Strikers.

The conflict around Saratoga, Penn., between the few strikers who want to work and many who do not, is assuming a sanguinary shape. Jas. Haley, watchman at Diamond colliery, on the outskirts of the city, was assaulted by Mike McCaffrey yesterday, and lies in a critical condition. McCaffrey is under arrest. The officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad announce that the business of the road will be operated by reduced force hereafter, and that better wages will be paid. The company has been employing more men than it required. A wonderful change is exhibited by malcontent miners in Lehigh Valley region within the past two days. Many who refused all compromise now seek work. The collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company resume to-day. There will be a general resumption throughout the coal fields of the State probably within a fortnight.

Mr. W. P. Phillips, of Leesburg, formerly of Warrenton, died on Wednesday evening last, from the effects of a quantity of morphine, taken to relieve severe pain from gout in the stomach. The Washingtonian says: He occupied a room in the academy building, and about 2 o'clock Monday night he dropped a note from his room window to Mr. Thomas Williamson, stating that he felt very badly, and requesting him to come to his room in the morning, as soon as he could. The note, Mr. W. saw the note about 5 o'clock in the morning, and when he went to his room, found him in an unconscious condition. Every medical aid was rendered to restore him, but he died Wednesday evening, about 4 o'clock. Mr. Phillips was a gentleman of fine educational attainments and literary culture.

Murphy, the temperance lecturer, has created a most extraordinary furore in Rondon, New York. Over six thousand persons have signed the pledge, including many saloon keepers. A variety showman, carried away by his enthusiasm, has emptied his bar into the street, and given his saloon as a meeting place for the converts to temperance.

The Moffett Register.

The final hearing of the Moffett punch case will take place in Richmond on the 17th day of October, during the full term of the Circuit Court. The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says:

"Auditor Taylor is resolved that the registers shall be put up in all of the saloons of the city as soon as possible. There are five hundred here now in the custody of Commissioner of the Revenue Manford. There are about three hundred liquor dealers in this city who sell by the drink. Some of these sell both alcoholic and malt liquors; others only alcoholic liquors. There is a register for malt liquors, and another for alcoholic—the tax on the former being half a cent; on the latter, two and a half cents."

The register (people will insist on calling it a punch, when there is no punch about it) is made entirely of metal. The box is about the size of an ordinary cigar box. On the front is the register—a dial plate exactly like a gas meter's. On the reverse side is a small crank. When the crank is turned by the bar tender the bell in the box strikes and the hands on the dial move forward one step. So on up to 100,000.

"The cities are to be supplied with registers first. The Commissioner of the Revenue locates the saloons in the bar rooms and locks and seals them. Retail dealers who sell by the measure not more than a gallon have to pay for every half pint or less as for a drink. That is, twenty cents per half gallon; forty cents per gallon. Each dealer has to pay the State for his register at the rate of \$10 a piece; the same to be repaid out of his tax. Wholesale liquor dealers (or those retail dealers selling more than a gallon) don't use the register, but keep a record of sales and pay forty cents a gallon, and ten cents a gallon for every gallon in excess of one and up to five. For defacing a register, or illegally interfering with it in any way, is punishable by fine and by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months in jail. Specific license taxes are not done away with. One-third of the fines go to informers."

"The law on this subject covers nine or ten pages of the Acts of Assembly. Of course the above is a mere outline of it. Dealers will be furnished with copies of the act by the Auditor."

"Saturday night it was stated that the Liquor Dealers' Association would make an effort in another direction to defeat the law, but nothing definite could be ascertained. If definite plans there are."

The President at Home.

President Hayes with his family arrived at Fremont, Ohio, Saturday, and were cordially received by his old friends and neighbors. They went quietly to the homestead, where they will remain in retirement till Tuesday, when the President and Mrs. Hayes will go to Dayton to attend the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home. Grand preparations are making at Louisville for the reception of the Presidential party on the 17th inst. The thirteen squares between the railroad depot and the Galt House are to be appropriated, one to each of the original thirteen States. The square representing Kentucky will be decorated by the committee and the citizens, rendering it one of the finest scenes ever witnessed. A dozen Governors of States are expected to be present. There are two thousand invitations out for the reception to take place on the 17th.

The President and family, accompanied by Gen. Carroll, who is at present a guest of the President, attended services at the Methodist Church yesterday morning. The church was beautifully and profusely decorated with flowers and trailing vines and presented a very attractive appearance. At the conclusion of the services, which were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Miller, many of the President's old friends and neighbors gathered around him to shake hands with him and Mrs. Hayes, and wish them a hearty welcome home.

The Paris Commune.

Maj. Leo Seguin lectured Friday night on "The Origin and Tendencies of the Paris Commune." In the first place, he said, the word "commune" in French signified merely the word "town," being a translation of the Latin word "civitas." The origin of the Paris Commune was the desire of the town people to regain their municipal liberties. Under the government of Napoleon Baron Haussmann was at the head of the city government, and with his brother counsel, or acted in a manner decidedly "Twitish." They beautified the city and built up half of Paris, but they all went into empty poor and came out rich. After the fall of Metz the national government had charged the city of Paris with the people were exhausted by the war, while trade was paralyzed, and the government had decreed the postponement of all commercial bills for six months. Generals who were hated by the people were put in command of the troops, and no redress was suppressed. At the end of six months, on the 15th of March, 1871, the government did not further extend the time for commercial payments, and in one day 100,000 bills were protested in Paris. All the small dealers were forced into want by the sudden pressure and became discontented. The question of artillery hastened the Commune. The people of Paris had subscribed for and manufactured 500 cannon, which had been left in the hall of the National Guard. The Versailles government resolved to take this cannon for their own protection.

The people of Paris would not allow this, and in raising the attempt they not only defended right and justice but law and strict legality. In the name which followed General Le Compté was killed but this can not be blamed on the Commune, as the Commune did not then exist. On the 18th of March all the administrative parties left Paris to the protection of its National Guard. They appointed seven of their number to act as a central committee. This committee ordered a general election on the 26th of March for a municipal government, and then the Commune was established.

Many of the members of the Commune were socialists; the lecturer himself was one, but the commune and socialism were not identical. It was impossible, however, to abstain from showing socialist tendencies in the new government. The men who bakers of the city wished to do away with night work the Commune gave them permission. The only purely social decree of Communists was that constituting a commission to examine all questions relative to the differences between capital and labor. The first socialist thought that the few had too much and the many too little. Their first idea was in favor of an equal division of property, but they saw that that was practically impossible and destroyed the freedom of the individual. The next class of socialists took this individual freedom as the basis of their system. The socialists of the present day only demanded that persons shall be put upon an equality only in so far that certain families or individuals should not be allowed to become the possessors of wealth acquired by no merit of their own.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGISLATORS.—The conservatives of Campbell county have nominated C. W. Button, of Lynchburg, and Col. D. R. Arnold and H. H. Withers, esq., of Campbell county as their candidates for the House of Delegates.

Dr. Charles Pitts has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates for Richmond county.

The Louisa county conservatives have nominated S. P. Hanson and H. J. Parrish for the House of Delegates.

Colonel Henry A. Carrington, of Charlotte county, has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from that county.

B. F. Lewis has withdrawn from the contest for the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from Prince William county.

News of the Day.

The late storm has caused great damage at Atlantic City. The tide was higher than ever known before. The large building in the lower section of the city, known as the Excursion House, has become a complete wreck. A back of the building, directly behind the building, speedily undermining and causing it to tumble. The side of the building was covered, and the fragments of the building carried out to sea. The railroad tracks were also covered with from two or three feet of water, and putting out the fire in the locomotive, prevented the trains from running for several hours.

The Maine State election took place today. The greenback ticket will do better than previously, perhaps reaching 2,000 or 3,000 votes. With this increased opposition being an effort, the republicans cannot expect to do much better than two years ago, when their majority ran down to less than 4,000. The republican have a bare majority, it is supposed, will be reduced from last year, but probably not so low as two years ago.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—A cannon weighing 75 pounds, and measuring four feet four inches, was received by Mr. W. M. Dunn, superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio R.R. yesterday from Mr. Angle, who caught the monster in the Kanawha river, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio road.

An aged couple named Fitzgerald were found murdered on Saturday morning in their home in Hillsboro, Md. The act is supposed to have been committed with a view to the inheritance of the property. There seems to be no clue to the perpetrators.

The New York World publishes a voluminous interview with ex-Treasurer Parker, of North Carolina, detailing alleged plundering of that State by officials, giving particulars of the issuance of millions in illegal bonds, bribery of legislators and reign of corruption.

Wm. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Indians affairs, appointed by the Episcopal Church, in a letter to his fellow committee members the organization of an independent Indian Bureau to have entire charge of Indian affairs.

A Montreal dispatch says:—Rev. Mr. Corbett, a Methodist clergyman at Denville, has been arrested charged with seducing a lady of his congregation.

All the Richmond newspapers notice with regret the death of Lomar Smith, the old and well known colored barber of the Exchange Hotel in that city.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS IN ALEXANDRIA.
Flour, fine..... \$1.40 @ 5.00
Superfine..... 1.35 @ 4.50
Patent..... 1.30 @ 4.50
Family..... 1.25 @ 4.50
Fancy brands..... 1.20 @ 4.50
Wheat, common to fair..... 1.20 @ 1.25
Good to prime..... 1.30 @ 1.35
Choice..... 1.35 @ 1.40
Corn, white..... 0.65 @ 0.70
Mixed..... 0.60 @ 0.65
Yellow..... 0.65 @ 0.70
Rye..... 0.65 @ 0.70
Oats..... 0.55 @ 0.60
Butter..... 0.25 @ 0.30
Common to middling..... 0.10 @ 0.15
Eggs..... 0.15 @ 0.20
Chickens..... 2.00 @ 2.50
Apples..... 0.75 @ 1.00
Potatoes per bushel..... 0.40 @ 0.50
Onions..... 0.25 @ 0.30
Sausages..... 0.12 @ 0.15
Best sugar cured Hams..... 0.12 @ 0.15
Butcher's Hams..... 0.11 @ 0.12
Western..... 0.12 @ 0.15
Sides..... 0.09 @ 0.10
Shoulders..... 0.10 @ 0.11
Lard..... 0.10 @ 0.11
Veal Cutlets..... 0.40 @ 0.50
Plaster, ground, per ton..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Ground, in bags or bulk..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Lump..... 4.00 @ 4.50
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)..... 1.00 @ 1.25
Turk's Island..... 0.80 @ 0.90
Wool, long unwashed..... 0.25 @ 0.30
Washed..... 0.35 @ 0.40
Merino, unwashed..... 0.25 @ 0.30
Do, washed..... 0.35 @ 0.40
Summit..... 1.00 @ 1.25
Hay..... 12.00 @ 15.00

Flour is scarce and firm, with a good demand particularly for choice Extras. Wheat is steady at the advance noted at the close of last week. Sales of 400 bush